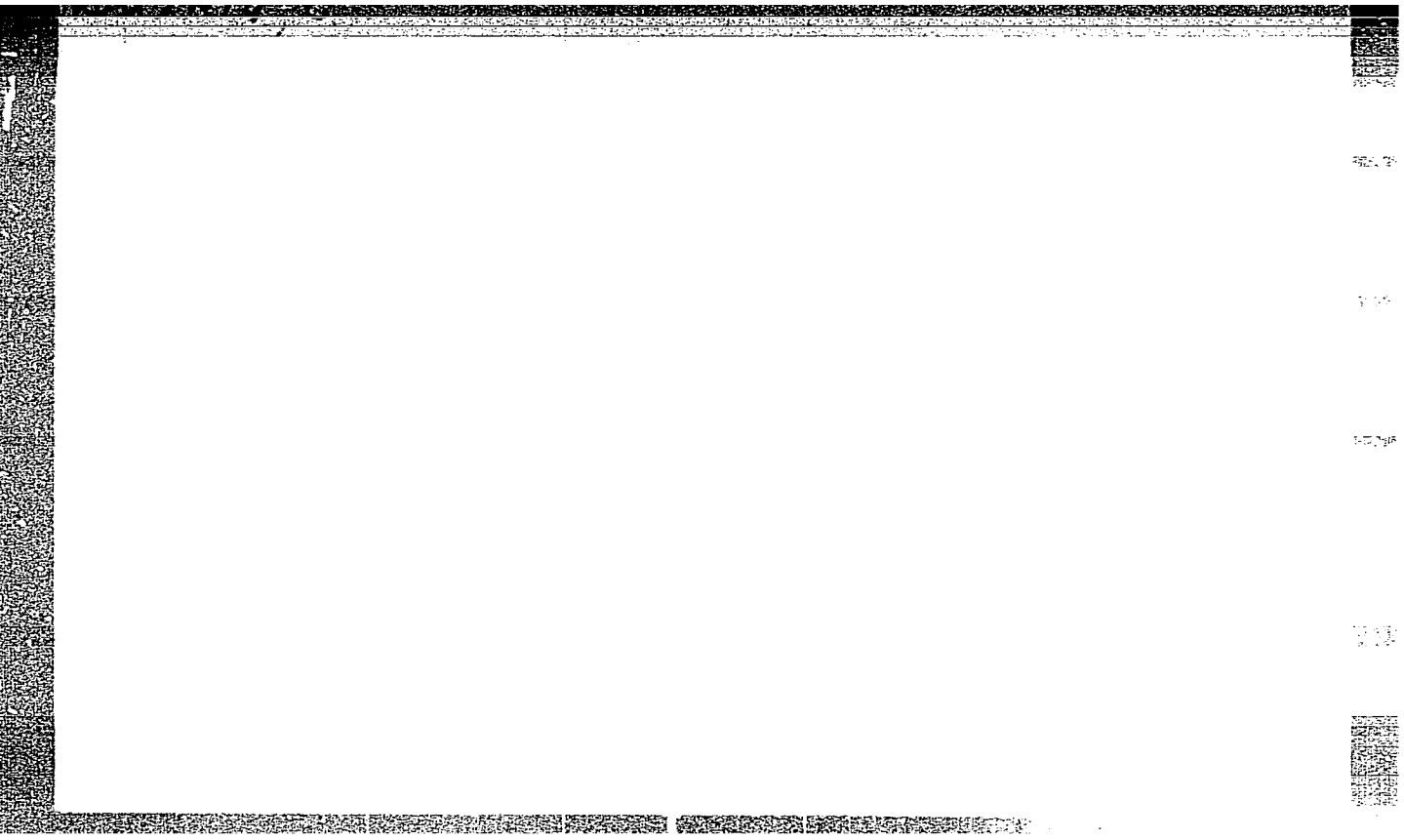


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000307820004-7"

BUZATU, J.

The functioning of the plow PT-3-30 at the machine-tractor station Filiasi.

p. 28 (Mecanizarea Si Electrificarea Agriculturii) Vol. 4, nos. 365-366, 368-371; Oct.-Nov. 1957, Bucuresti, Rumania

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

L 30767-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6020254 SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/65/016/11-/0583/0586

AUTHOR: Cati, Amalia; Buzatu, T.; Alecu, N.

26
B

ORG: "Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej" Polytechnical Institute, Bucharest (Institutul Politehnic "Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej")

TITLE: Evolution of chemical production in the Socialist Republic of Rumania

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 11-12, 1965, 583-586

TOPIC TAGS: chemical industry, industrial production

ABSTRACT: A summary of the achievements of the Rumanian chemical industry in the period 1950 through 1964. Investments in the chemical industry increased from 91 million lei in 1950 to 3,124 million lei in 1964, i.e., by 34 times, while investments in industry as a whole increased by 7 times during the same period. Figures are also presented to illustrate the relative growth of the principal sub-sectors of the chemical industry and the relative growth of Rumanian production as compared to that of other countries. Orig. art. has: 8 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 05, 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008

Card 1/1 JS

Бузаев, Н.Н.

TAUSON, L.V.; BUZAYEV, N.N.

The geochemistry of thallium in granitoids of the Susamyr batholith (central Tien-Shan). Geokhimiia no.7:600-605 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Tienshan--Thallium) (Susamyr--Granitoids)

BUZAYEV, V. K.

339 Metody Raboty Svarshchikov-novatorov Rizhskogo Vagonstroitel'nogo Zavoda. Riga 1954. 12s. S Ill. 20 Sm. (Resp. Dom Nauki I Tekhniki NTO TP Latv. SSSR. Listok Novatora. No. 12 (79)). 450 Ekz. Besp1. Sost. Ukazany Kontse Teksta.-(54-14335zh)
621.791/75 st.

SO: Knizhnaya, Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955

BUZAYEVA, A.I.; VELICHKO, E.N.; KOMANTSEVA, M.I.

Spectral determining of impurities in reagents and preparations.
Prom. khim. reak. i osobo chist. veshch. no.1:19-22 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

BUZAYEVA, A.I.; POLYAK, E.A.; PERKINA, A.S.; KOMANTSEVA, M.I.

Use of complexometric methods for determining the basic substance in chemical reagents. Prom. khim. reak. i osobo chist. veshch. no.1:22-24 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

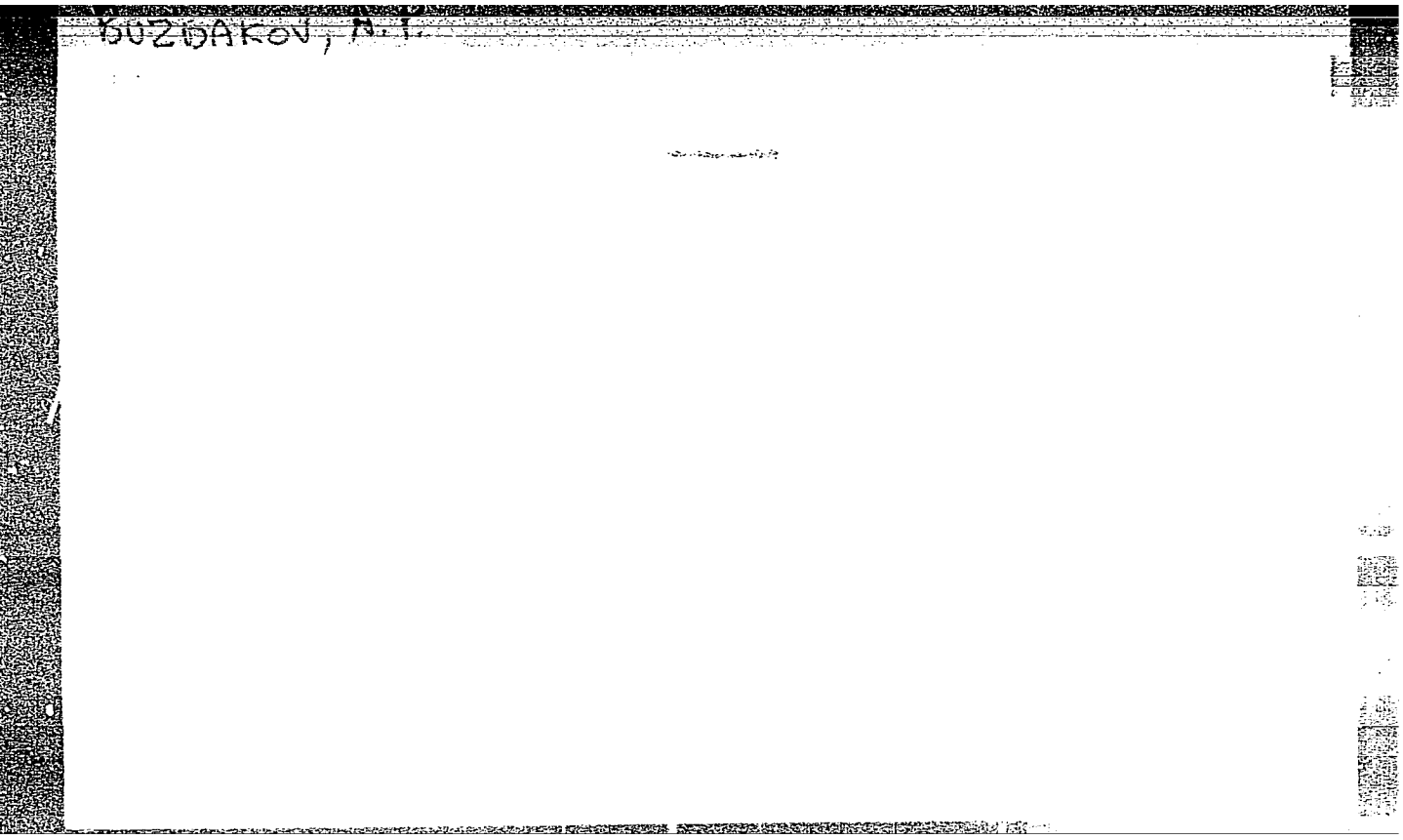
BUZAYEVA, V.D.; TRIFONOVA, I.V.; BEKKAREVICH, Ye.K.; KHRAMOY, A.V., red.

[Automatic control, telemechanics, instrument manufacture; an annotated bibliography] Avtomatika, telemekhanika, priborostroenie; annotirovannyi bibliograficheskii ukazatel' literatury. Moskva, 1956. 145 p. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. (Bibliography--Automatic control) (Bibliography--Remote control)

MOISEYEV, B.I., agronom; BUZAYEVA, V.Ya., agronom

Organization of tractor spraying in orchards. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.1:20-21 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Spraying and dusting)
(Fruit culture)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000307820004-7"

SOV/137-57-6-10914

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 216 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Buzdakov, A. P., Vlasova, T. Kh., Krepkov, D. V., Shanina, T. M.

TITLE: The Corrosion of Iron in Sea Water (O korrozii chuguna v morskoy vode)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-t po dobyche nefti, 1955, Nr 2, pp 414-419

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of tests of several grades of iron (I) subjected to the action of sea water (Caspian) for the purpose of checking their corrosion strength. In all 11 samples were tested. Corrosion strength is determined by difference in weight before and after the experiment. The experiments are conducted with total immersion in sea water and in the splash zone above the water. The following conclusions are drawn from the tests: Austenitic I of the Ni-resist type shows the highest corrosion strength (13-14 times as high as that of steel); followed by 0.41% Ni I, having 5 times the corrosion strength of steel. Next comes I with small additions of Cu and Al which is 2-3 times as resistant as steel. Inoculated I is 50% more corrosion-resistant in sea water than steel. On total immersion in sea water, ordinary gray I displays the same corrosion resistance as carbon steel.

Card 1/1

Yu. R.

BUZDAKOV, A.P.

USSR/Corrosion - Protection From Corrosion. J.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6868

Author : Alekperova, R.Yu., Buzdakov, A.P., Negreyev, V.F., Yashin, S.P.

Inst : Azerbaydzhan Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Recovery.

Title : Investigation of Steel Corrosion by Underground Waters Under Elevated Pressure.

Orig Pub : Tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-ta po dobyche nefti, 1955, No 2, 420-431

Abstract : At a number of oil fields intensive localized corrosion of pipe lines occurs due to the fact that a mixture of petroleum and underground water, and natural gas containing CO_2 (up to 32%), and sometimes also H_2S (0.03 - 0.04%) are flowing through them to the sttling tanks and separator under a pressure of 2.5 atmospheres. Collector pipes made from St.2 steel developed corrosion holes within

Card 1/3

USSR/Corrosion - Protection From Corrosion. J.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6868

6-8 months of operation. To study the effect of gases, dissolved in ground waters (hard and alkaline), on rate of corrosion (RC) of steel at elevated pressure, tests were conducted with specimens held on glass supports within an enameled steel bomb. Water was introduced into the bomb, to displace the air, and pressure of 4.8 and 16 atmospheres was produced therein by the use of carbon dioxide. In some of the experiments the water was first saturated with air of H_2S and the pressure was then produced with CO_2. The experiments revealed that increased pressure and presence of CO_2 do not increase RC of steel in alkaline ground water, and increase it somewhat in hard underground water. Increase in pressure, from 4 to 16 atmospheres, has little effect of RC. In the presence of H_2S and CO_2 some steels undergo subsurface corrosion, with formation of bulges and blisters, evidently due to evolution of hydrogen and its diffusion

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into the metal. In contrast with hard underground water this phenomenon does not take place in alkaline water, due to higher pH values. Metallographic investigations of the specimens indicate a probable correlation between formation of blisters and presence of non-metallic inclusions in the steel and striated structure of the latter. Areas of subsurface corrosion evidently constitute, after the breakdown of projections, foci of local corrosion to which must be attributed intensive localized corrosion of pipes at oilfields where the water contains, in addition to CO_2, H_2S and O_2. In providing collecting systems for enclosed working of oil wells the output of which contains H_2S, the authors recommend avoiding the use of pipes made from mild steel and checking of microstructure fo the pipe metal.

BUZDAKOV, A.P.; NEGREYEV, V.F.; FARKHADOV, A.A.

Field tests of piles, zinc-coated by the thermal diffusion method, in piers in the Caspian Sea. Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.4: 17-18 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Caspian Sea--Pile driving) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

BUZDAKOV, A.P., Cand ..ch Sci -- (diss) "Zinc thermo-diffusion covering as a means of protection from the corrosion of ~~professional~~ petroleum equipment." Baku, 1957, 15 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Azerbaydzhan Order of Labor Red Banner Industrial Inst im M. Azizbekov) 100 copies (KL, 26-59, 126)

BUZDAKOV, A.P.

135-5-13/14

SUBJECT: USSR/Welding

AUTHORS: Krepkov D.V., Engineer, Khaime F.G., Engineer and Buzdakov A.P. Engineer.

TITLE: "ГОСТ 6996-54" and the "Rules for Examining Welders" Need Revision! (Peresmotret' ГОСТ 6996-54 i "Pravila ispytaniya svarshchikov!")

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo", 1957, # 5, p 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The standard "GOST 6996-54"-"Methods for Testing Welding Seams" and the "Rules for Examining Welders" issued in 1954 by the "Gosgortekhnadzor" contradict each other in several points, contain many errors and by far do not satisfy all requirements of industrial testing welding seams. The contradictions cause great confusion in testing welded connections.

The article contains some examples of contradictions and some requirements which practically annot be satisfied.

Comparing the "GOST" standard with the "Rules" it may be found that according to "GOST" butt welds of tubes with a wall thickness of 6 mm and less are to be tested as a whole, and accord-

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TITLE: "ГОСТ 6996-54" and the "Rules for Examining Welders" Need Revision! (Peresmotret' ГОСТ 6996-54 i "Pravila ispytaniya svarshchikov!")

ing to the "Rules", butt welded tubes of a wall thickness up to 6 mm are to be tested as a whole.

Actually the testing of butt welds of tubes is governed not by the wall thickness but by the diameter of the tubes. However, it must be admitted that butt welds of thin-walled tubes (4-5mm) of great diameters have to be tested, yet none of the available testing machines has grips for tubes with more than 70 mm diameter. At the same time the powerful testing machines permit to perform tests of butt welds of small-diameter tubes with any wall thickness. In addition there are tubes of small diameter with a wall thickness exceeding 6 mm. According to the "Rules", samples must be cut from the butt welds of these tubes (because of the wall thickness requirement) which have to be machined to rectangular shape according to the test specifications which is practically impossible.

The editors of "Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo" support the statements made by the authors and ask the readers to give

135-5-13/14

TITLE: "ГОСТ 6996-54" and the "Rules for Examining Welders" Need Revision! (Peresmotret' ГОСТ 6996-54 i "Pravila ispytaniya svarshchikov!"

their views.

ASSOCIATION: Azerbaydzhan Research Institute for Exploitation of Oil Fields.

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

Buzdakov, A.P.

SOV/137-58-8-17340

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 164 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Buzdakov, A.P.

TITLE: On the Mechanics of Heat-diffusion Zincing of Iron (O mekhanizme termodiffuzionnogo tsinkovaniya zheleza)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-t po dobyche nefti, 1957, Nr 6, pp 211-225

ABSTRACT: The study of the phases forming in the various layers of the coatings in relation to the conditions of the zincing (Z) of steel with 0.2% C was carried out by the methods of chemical, X-ray diffraction, and metallographic analyses and the layer-by-layer determination of electrode potentials (EP) with a supplementary calomel electrode at a current density of 0.016 amp/cm^2. The time of solution of the coating is 1-5 hours. At Z temperatures of 300, 380, 460, and 540°C the number of marked EP is equal to 1, 2, 4, and 5 respectively. With the duration of Z at 460 and 500° of 1, 2, 4, 8, and 12 hours the number of EP does not vary, but the thickness of the layers (phases) marked by EP increases. By means of the layer-by-layer analysis of the specimens and the powder removed from the surface of the

Card 1/2

On the Mechanics of Heat-diffusion Zincing of Iron

specimens for the Fe and Zn contents, Zn was discovered on the surface of the specimen zinced at 260°. In the initial powder and after Z at 300° the Fe content does not vary and is equal to 0.0009%. Upon the raising of Z temperature the Fe content of the powder increases in the following manner: At 380° 0.8%, at 400° 3.7%, at 460° 5.76%, and at 540° 7%, which indicates a counterdiffusion of Fe in Zn at temperatures > 300°. By means of X-ray analysis the following phases verified by microanalysis were established: At 300° Γ and α, 380° ξ, δ, Γ, and α, 460° and 540° η, ξ, δ, Γ, and α. The formation of FeZn phases proceeds by means of fluctuation, the predominant development of one or the other phase is determined by the temperature of the C. The layers produced by Z of Fe with Zn powder consist of intermetallic compounds and solid solutions. Bibliography: 4 references.

A.S.

1. Steel--Coatings 2. Zinc--Electrode position
3. Zinc coatings--Properties 4. Electrolysis--Temperature factors

AKHUNDOV, B.M.; BERKOVICH, S.Sh.; BUZDAKOV, A.P.; KREPKOV, D.V.; MANAKHOVA, T.Kh.; NEGREYEV, V.F.

Industrial testing of lift well tubing zinc coated by the thermal diffusion process. Trudy AzNII DN no.6:240-246 '57. (MIRA 12:12)

(Zinc) (Pipe)

Buzdakov A.P.

AYRAPETOV, G.A.; BUZDAKOV, A.P.; KREPKOV, D.V.

New technique for manufacturing deep-well nitrated cylinders.
Azerb. neft. khoz. 36 no.5:43-45 My '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Oil well pumps)

SOV/81-59-16-57442

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 262 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Buzdakov, A.P.

TITLE: Zinc Coatings as a Means for Protecting Steels From Corrosion

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. soveshchaniya po bor'be s morsk. korroziyey metallov, 1956. Baku, Azerneftneshr, 1958, pp 189-203

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the resistance of thermodiffusion Zn-Coatings (C) on steel to sea and stratum waters in petroleum drilling wells, which was carried out on samples located above the water, on the water level and below the water, has shown that the corrosion rate (CR) of unprotected steel reached 0.5 mm/year, but in zinc-plated steel it did not exceed 0.024 mm/year. Two-years industrial tests of zinc-plated piles of stockades have shown that this C gives a good protection from corrosion (Cor). For complete reliability an additional painting of the zinc-plated piles with a resistant non-metallic C and the application of cathode protection are recommended. Good results have also been obtained in the test of zinc-plated sections of compressor-pump pipes which have been subjected to the action of moist compressed air. The CR was 18 times lower than in

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Zinc Coatings as a Means for Protecting Steels From Corrosion SOV/81-59-16-57442

unprotected pipes. In the Cor of the latter the Cor products usually clog the pipeline. The Zn-coating prevents these phenomena. A strong Cor of steel lifting pipes is observed also in the case of H_2S content in the stratum water. Tests under laboratory conditions in aerated stratum water have shown that the Zn-coating decreases the CR 100 times. The corrosion fatigue limit of steel in stratum water is increased by means of zinc plating from 12 - 20 to 26 - 35 kg/mm^2.

Yu.A.

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Buzdakov, A.P., Krepkov, D.V. SOV-128-58-8-16/21

TITLE: The State Standard for Casting Gray and Modified Iron (O GOSTe na otlivki iz serogo i modifitsirovannogo chuguna)

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 8, pp 22-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The State Standard, GOST 1412-54, for gray and modified iron, is based on the resistance values obtained in stretching and bending tests. The checking of the test results has shown that the bending resistance in cast iron type SCh 21-40 is 7-13 kg/mm^2 higher than in the State standard, in type SCh 24-44 - 510, in SCh 28-48 - 46 kg/mm^2.

1. Cast iron--Specifications 2. Cast iron--Properties

Card 1/1

BUZDAKOV, A.P.; MANAKHOVA, T.Kh.

Using zinc-plated pipes in lift wells. Azerb. neft. khoz. 38 no.2:46-48 F '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Pipe) (Protective coatings)

BUZDAKOV, A.P.; KONDRATENKO, P.I.

Shortcomings in the manufacture of gas cylinders. Azerb.neft. khoz. 38 no.12:41-43 D'59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Cylinders)

BUZDAKOV, A.P.; KREPKOV, D.V.

Causes of the breakdown of a bucket-crane bridge. TSement 26 no.4:21-25 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

S/123/61/000/006/006/020
A004/A104

AUTHOR: Buzdakov, A. P.

TITLE: Thermal diffusion zinc plating of steel in a powdery mixture

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1961, 84, abstract 6B687 ("Tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-t po dobyche nefti", 1960, no. 9, 311-319)

TEXT: The author describes the zinc-plating technology in powdery mixtures: 1) zinc dust with addition of 2% of weight zinc chloride (HCl treatment) or ammonium chloride at 360-420°C; 2) zinc dust and inertial materials at 420-500° C. The zinc dust is obtained from waste products of the metallic Zn production or from the blowing of hot zinc-plated pipes. At a grain size of not more than 0.1 mm the zinc dust should contain not less than 50% Zn. The powdery mixture is obtained by adding 20-25% in weight commercial aluminum oxide powder or fine-ground quartz sand to prevent the mixture from sintering. The component surface is pre-treated by the sandblast or by any other mechanical method, also by pickling. The most suitable furnaces for this process are electric ones. Investigations of zinc coats applied by the mentioned methods carried out at the

Card 1/2

Thermal diffusion zinc plating ...

S/123/61/000/006/006/020
A004/A104

AzNIIDN showed their high corrosion resistance in sea water and various aggressive media of the oil industry. The author presents graphs showing the dependence of the layer thickness on the temperature and duration of zinc-plating.

N. Savina

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/081/60/000/010/007/009
A166/A12

AUTHOR: Buzdakov, A.P.

TITLE: The use of diffusion zinc plating in preventing corrosion

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1960, no. 10, 282 - 283, abstract 39077. (Novosti neft. tekhn. Neftepromysl. delo, 1959, no. 3, 33 - 34)

TEXT: The use of a zinc plate deposited by the thermodiffusion method in a powder mixture for protection from sea corrosion has shown that the corrosion of galvanized steel in sea water is much less than that of ungalvanized steel. Particularly high durability was noted in the periodic damping zone approximately 0.5 - 1.5 m above the water. The corrosion rate of the zinc plate in this zone was only 5 - 10 μ a year (duration of tests 1,120 days). The service life of a zinc plate 100 - 120 μ thick is estimated at 12 - 15 years and it is 7 times more economical than coating with АШШ (AISh) paint. Research has shown that a zinc plate deposited on pipes by thermodiffusion also protects the steel against corrosion by high-pressure moist air and is an effective means for preventing the formation of ferrous collars in wells. Tests of 40, 15МН (15MN) and 20ХН (20KhN)

Card 1/2

The use of diffusion zinc plating in....

grade steels have shown that the corrosion fatigue strength of zinc plated steels is two times higher than that of unprotected steels. Moreover, the zinc plate has no effect on the steel's tensile strength or plastic properties. On the basis of this, zinc plating has been used for pump rods operating in wells with a corrosive medium.

N. Yegorova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000307820004-7"

BUZDAKOV, A.P.; RUSTAMOV, E.M.

Strengthening the plunger pair of depth pumps. Za tekh. prog. 3 no.10:17-20 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobyche nefti.

BUZDAKOV, A.P.

Thermal-diffusion method of zinc plating of steel in a powder mix. Sbor.nauch.-tekh.inform.Azerb.inst.prom. tekh.inform.Ser.mashinostroi. prom. no.3:3-5 '62. (MIRA 18:8)

BUZDALIN, G.A.

Additional index pins on friction-disk nuts of the screw-cutting lathes. Sbor. rats. predl. vnedr. v proizv. no.2: 70-71 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Chelyabinskiy truboprokatnyy zavod.
(Screw-cutting machines)

BUZDALOV, I.

On the intensification of agriculture. Vop.ekon. no.1:63-72 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Agriculture)

BUZDALOV, Ivan Nikolayevich; RYBAKOVA, V.D., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Intesification of agricultural production]Intensifikatsiia sel'skokhoziaistvennogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1952. 150 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Agriculture—Economic aspects)

BUZDALOV, I.

Differential rent and problems of the economic evaluation of land.
Vop. ekon. no.4:92-96 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Rent (Economic theory))
(Land—Classification)

BUZDALOV, I.N.

Cand Econ Sci - (diss) "Variation in the level of production cost and income capacity as a function of various natural and economic conditions of agricultural production." (Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K.A. Timiryazev)

(Izvestiya Timiryazevskoy Selskokhozyaystevennoy Akedemii - No. 2 (45) 1962, pp. 237-240)

SHMELEV, Geliy Ivanovich; BUZDALOV, Ivan Nikolayevich; LEONOVA, T.S., red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[Intensification of agriculture] Intensifikatsiia v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 29 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. V Seriia: Sel'skoe khoziaistvo, no.14) (MIRA 15:7)

(Agriculture)

BUZDALOV, I.

Economic bases of business accounting on state farms.
Vop. ekon. no.1:74-82 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

BUZDALOV, Ivan Nikolayevich, kand. ekon. nauk; SHULEYKIN, P.A., red.

[A hectare of land; studies on problems in the intensification of agriculture] Gektar zemli; ocherki po voprosam intensifikatsii zemledeliia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1964. 76 p. (Narodnyi universitet kul'tury: Sel'skokhoziaistvennyi fakul'tet, no.2) (MIRA 17:6)

L 35835-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP/JD

ACC NR: AP6016124 SOURCE CODE: UR/0289/66/000/001/0003/0015

AUTHOR: Buzhdan, Ya. M.

ORG: Institute of Thermophysics, Siberian Branch of the AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut teplofiziki, Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Entropy and temperature of nonequilibrium states

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1966, 3-15

TOPIC TAGS: entropy, temperature, nonequilibrium state, INTERNAL ENERGY

ABSTRACT: The article is a mathematical treatment of the problem in a macroscopic closed system. It introduces the notion of the division of the internal energy of a system into the effective energy W and the degraded energy D. It is demonstrated mathematically that the entropy of a system is a single-valued function of its degraded energy D, and an expression is found for this function which is valid for both equilibrium and nonequilibrium states. A further relationship is proposed which is said to eliminate the nonuniqueness in the determination of the entropy and the temperature. The article concludes with the application of the basic approach and the relationships arrived at to a concrete partial

Card 1/2

L 35835-66

ACC NR: AP6016124

case, that is, to an aggregate of two distinct equilibrium subsystems whose temperatures can be different. Orig. art. has: 57 formulas and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Sep64/ ORIG REF: 003

ns

Card 2/2

L 32579-66

ACC NR: AP5021828 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0356/65/000/008/0046/0047

AUTHOR: Buzdin, A. (Engineer); Pakhmurin, V. (Engineer)

ORG: All-Union Association "Soyuzsel'khoztekhnika" (Vsesoyuznoye Ob"yedineniye "Soyuzsel'khoztekhnika")

TITLE: Milling trencher

SOURCE: Tekhnika v sel'skom khozyaystve, no. 8, 1965, 46-47

TOPIC TAGS: agricultural machinery, tractor, machine industry, excavating machinery

ABSTRACT: The Mozyrskiy zavod meliorativnykh mashin (Mozyrskiy Plant of Meliorative Machinery) manufactures the KFN-1200 milling trencher, designed to dig trenches to depths of 1.2 m and floor widths of 0.25 m and to bank it in one operation. It is intended for hitching on to T-100MBGS tractors. The trencher consists of a frame, working device, reducing gear, bevelled and planetary gear, and a hydraulic system. The working device consists of a two-way moldboard with two symmetrically mounted blades on the sides. When the fixing chain is removed, the trencher assumes a working position. The front section of the moldboard separates the soil in two parts and directs it towards the milling unit while the rear section trims the banks and floor of the trench and moves the soil forward. The disc cutters rotating at 15 m/sec eject the soil and divide it evenly between the two sides of the trench over a strip 8-10 m

Card 1/2

UDC: 631.312.63

ACC NR: AP5021828

in width. The capacity of the trencher is 470 m^3/hr, its mean specific pressure on the soil is 0.29 kg/cm^2, its weight is about 2800 kg and together with the tractor 18780 kg, and its operating speed is 0.033-0.27 km/hr. The trencher is maneuverable, easy to control, and suitable for extensive use in meliorative work. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 02,13 / SUBM DATE: none

LS

Card 2/2

BUZDIN, I.

Industrial practice of students. Mias. ind. SSSR no.2:23-24 '57.
(MLRA 10:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti.

(Field work (Educational method))

BUZDIN, I.

Improve the supplying of the population with refrigerated meat. Mias.ind.S.S.S.R. 33 no.6:23-26 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Gosplan SSSR.

(Meat industry)
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

BERG, L.G.; BUZDOV, K.A.

Synthesis of ferrous carbonate and its thermal dissociation. Zhur.-neorg.khim. 6 no.9:2003-2008 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Iron carbonate) (Thermochemistry)

BERG, L.G.; KUZDOV, K.A.

Determination of the thermal effects of the reaction of $FeCO_3$ dissociation. Zhur. neorg. khim. 7 no.8:1773-1778 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ul'yanova-Lenina.
(Iron carbonate) (Thermal analysis)

BERG, L.G.; BUZDOV, K.A.

Solid solutions of iron (II) carbonates and manganese (II), iron (II), and magnesium. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.9:2207-2212 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ul'yanova-Lenina.
(Solutions, Solid)

BUZDOV, K.A.; VLASOV, V.V.

Nature of the products obtained in the thermal dissociation of solid solutions of iron and manganese carbonates. Zhur.neorg. khim. 8 no.1:160-162 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Carbonates) (Solutions, Solid)

BUZDUGAN, G.

Symbols and units of measure for strength of resistance of materials. p. 13. STANDARIDIZAREA. Bucuresti. Vol. 7, no. 8. Aug. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956.

BUZDUGAN, G.

BUZDUGAN, G. Toward a standardization of the terminology and symbols in the calculation of fatigue resistance. p. 1. Vol. 7, no. 10, Oct. 1955. INDUSTRIA TEXTILA. Bucuresti, Rumania.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC Vol. 5, No. 6 June 1956

BUZDUGAN, G.

BUZDUGAN, G. Calculation of the resistance of rope pulleys, rope sheaves, and friction wheels. (To be contd.) p. 3.

Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1956.
METALURGIA SI CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI.
TECHNOLOGY
RUMANIA

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

BUZDUGAN, G.

Comparative study of different methods for the calculation of massive-machine foundations.

p. 437 (Academia Republicii Populare Romine. Institutul de Mecanica Aplicata. Studii Si Cercetari De Mecanica Aplicata. Vol. 8, no. 2, 1957. Bucuresti, Rumania)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

BUZDUGAN, G.

The effect of uniform temperature variations on the carrying capacity of beams submitted to elastic-plastic bending stresses.

P. 21 (METALURGIA SI CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI) (Bucuresti, Rumania) Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 1958

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

BUZDUGAN, G.

Additions to the establishment of terminology and symbols in the study of mechanical vibrations. p. 105.
(Standardizarea,Vol. 9, No.3, Mar. 1957, Bucuresti, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

BUZDUGAN, GH.

TECHNOLOGY

BUZDUGAN, GH. Fundatii de masini. Bucuresti, Editura Technica, 1958. 425 p.
NN Not in DLC

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2, February 1959, Unclass

BUDIŞCAN, GH.

A review of Vol. 2 of Calcule de rezistenta cu specific feroviar (Calculation of Resistance with the Railroad Specific) by D. R. Mocanu, M. Buga and M. Prates. p. 56

REVISTA CAILOR FERATE. (Caile Ferate Romine) Bucuresti, Rumania; Vol. 7, no. 1, Jan. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959

Uncl.

S/137/62/000/012/037/085
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Buzdugan, Gheorghe, Craifăleanu, Dionisie, Antonescu, Veronel, Pană, Toma, Postelnicu, Vasilica

TITLE: The effect of notches at high temperatures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1962, 61 - 62, abstract 12I368 ("Bul. Inst. politekhn. Bucureşti", 1961, v. 23, no. 3, 101 - 113, German; summaries in Russian, English and French)

TEXT: The effect of notches and stress concentrators upon σ_b at elevated temperatures was investigated on OL50, OLC45 and OLC 60 steel grades, corresponding to Soviet steels 5,45 and 60. The radius of stress concentrators on tensile specimens was 0.8; 1.6; 3.2; 4.8, and 6.4 mm and the ratio of the radius to the specimen diameter in the concentrator spot was r/d_o = 0.1; 0.2; 0.4; 0.6, and 0.8. The specimens were tested at 20°C and at 150 - 500°C every 50°. It was established for OL50 steel that σ_b increased initially with higher temperature, attaining maximum values at 200°C and decreasing rapidly at > 300°C. For OLC45 and OLC 60 steels, σ_b decreased initially with elevated temperatures and then increased,

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The effect of notches at high temperatures

S/137/62/000/012/037/085
A006/A101

attaining maximum values at 300°C, and furthermore decreasing rapidly. The temperature dependence of σ_b in specimens with stress concentrators is analogous to the temperature dependence of σ_b in smooth specimens. With decreasing r/d, σ_b increases in notched specimens at the given temperature. To evaluate the effect of stress concentrators, the concentration coefficient δ was introduced which is equal to the ratio of σ_b of a specimen with a stress concentrator to σ_b of a smooth specimen. With increasing r/d, δ decreases at all the temperatures. The temperature dependence of δ is plotted according to which δ varies within a comparatively narrow range (± 10%) for the given r/d. It is pointed out that in tensile tests at elevated temperatures stress concentrators exert a positive effect, raising σ_b of steel.

A. Belinkiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BUZDUGAN, Gh., prof.

The second conference of Polish engineers on the resistance of materials. Metalurgia constr mas 13 no.9:842 S '61.

(Poland--Strength of materials)

BUZDUGAN, Gheorghe, prof.ing.

Measuring mechanical vibrations. Metalurgia constr mas 14 no.3: 249-259 Mr '62.

1. Institutul politehnic, Bucuresti.

BUZDUGAN, Gheorghe, prof. ing.

Measurement of mechanical vibrations. Metalurgia constr mas 14 no. 3:249-259 Mr '62.

1. Institutul politehnic, Bucuresti.

BUZDUGAN, Gh.

International Colloquium of the International Organization for Tests and Research Laboratories on Materials and Construction, on the theme: Measurement and Interpretation of Dynamic Effects and Construction Vibrations, July 7-11, 1963, Budapest. Studii cerc mec apl 14 no. 6: 1497-1499 '63.

1. Corresponding Member of the Rumanian Academy.

BUZDUGAN, Gh.

A new method for calculation of safety factors in variable stresses by asymmetric cycles. Studii cerc mec apl 14 no.4:827-835 '63.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.; Institutul politehnic Bucuresti.

BUZDUGAN, Gheorghe

A new method for the safety calculation of machine parts during their permanent stress in the alternating and pulsating range. Periodica polytechn eng 8 no.1:35-42 '64.

1. Lehrstuhl fur Festigkeitslehre, Technische Hochschule Bucuresti, Bucharest, Calea Grivitei 132. Submitted June 14, 1963.

NESTORESCO, N.; VLADOIANU, I.R.; DIMACHE, Gh. CHIRESCO, N.; BUZDUGAN, I.; IANOPOL, Ligia; CARPIUC, V.; MARGINEANU, L.; SABIE, T.; BRATU, E. BUSNEANU, Lidia.

Research on the efficacy of a typho-paratyphoid A and B vaccine administered orally in the form of dragees. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 23 no.3:523-530 S '63.

1. Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino", Service des Enterobacteriacees, Laboratoire du vaccin TAB, Bucarest (for Nestoresco, Vladoianu, Dimache, Chiresco). 2. Centre sanitaire antiepidemique de Suceava (for Buzdugan, Ianopol, Carpiuc, Margineanu, Sabie, Braitu, Busneanu).

DUCA, M.; DUCA, Eugenia; BIBERI-MORIANU, Sanda; VANCEA, Georgeta; HANDRACHE, Ludmila; TEOLOROVICI, Gr.; POPA, S.; BUZDUGAN, I.; MARDARI, A.; OANA, C.; DUMITRESCU, D.; IVAN, A.; BUSILA, I.

Immuno-epidemiological research on encephalitis transmitted by sheep ticks. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol. 15 no.3: 231-239 '64.

SPINU, I.; PENCEA, I.; HOISIE, Silvia; VASILESCO, Th.; OANA, C.; BUZDUGAN, I.; SASU, D.

Research on the epidemigenic potential of old tularemia foci. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 23 no.3:631-636 S'63

1. Travail de la Direction d'Hygiene et de Protection du Travail du Ministere de la Sante et des Prevoyances Sociales et de l'Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino", Bucarest.

ZARNEA, G.; NOVAC,Stela; CRACEA, E.; DUMITRESCO,Sanda; BUZDUGAN, I.
IANOPOL. Ligia

On the value and limitations of the richettsial microagglutination reaction. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 23 no.3: 705-712 S'63

1. Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino"; Service des Rickettsioses, Bucarest. (for: Zarnea, Novac, Cracea, Dumitresco). 2. Centre Sanitaire Antiepidemique - Suceava (for Buzdugan, Ianopol).

Buzdyrin, V. A.

AUTHORS: Lesnyak, N.F., Turchaninov, V.S., Buzdyrin, V.A., 131-12-2/9
Valenburger, F.G., Nevyazhskaya, Ye.A., Nikulin, N.Ya.

TITLE: Thermal Engineering (Teplotekhnika). Increased Efficiency of a Gas Plant (Povysheniye proizvoditel'nosti gazostantsii)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1957, Nr 12, pp. 533-537 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the gas plant of the department for refractories of the Nizhniy Tagil Metallurgical Combine there was a shortage of gas. In 1953 it was assumed that the gas plant had reached the limit of its efficiency and that it would have to be enlarged. From 1954 onwards, however, the following work was carried out in order to improve the efficiency of the gas plant: 1.) By enlarging the coal shaft and the bucket conveyor, fuel conveyance was increased from 100 to 200 t/24 hours and an additional bunker for 60 m^3 was erected; 2.) A magnetic separator was mounted for the purpose of catching parts of iron in the fuel; 3.) The number of revolutions of the feed drum was increased from 60 to 120 per hour; 4.) The blast pressure was increased from 250 to 400 mm torr; 5.) Three additional air blast aggregates were established, so that a reserve was available; 6.) An additional air-feed pipe of 700 mm Ø was mounted (figures 1 and 2); 7.) Besides, the scrubber-, water cooling- and gas blast

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plants were enlarged. Fig. 3 shows the scheme of the new gas purification plant. The data comparing gasification before and after reconstruction are given in a table. In this way it was possible to increase the efficiency of the gas plant to the 1 - 1 1/2 fold, and expenses amounted to only 10% of those which would have been necessary for the intended extension. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Nizhniy Tagil Metallurgical Combine (N. -Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat)
Uralenergochermet (Uralenergochermet)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

AUTHORS: Nevyazhskaya, Ye. A., Buzdyrin, V. A., Valenburger, F.G. SOV/131-58-9-7/11

TITLE: Experiments on the Refrigeration of Generator Gas Performed in the Engineering Department of Refractories of the NTMK (Opyt okhlazhdeniya generatornogo gaza v ogneupornom tsekhe NTMK)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 9, pp. 425 - 426 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the gas generator department of the N-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Nizhniy Tagil Metallurgical Combine) the gas temperature was reduced by additional cooling in the dust-arrester and by establishment of a sprinkling basin. The figure shows the scheme of the water supply to the dust-arrester by means of which the gas temperature is reduced from 550-600° to 120-150°. For the precipitation of dust a wooden container with a scraper was established for the dust-arrester. Thus, the gas temperature was reduced on the entrance into the initial scrubbers. It was not necessary to clean the dust-collector after each shift. By reducing the gas temperature below 300° it was possible to replace the disconnection pipe-valves by hydraulic ones. For the improvement of the

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rotation cooling a sprinkling-basin of 220 m^2 was established by which the water temperature was reduced by 10°. The attained gas and water temperatures are given in the table. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Uralenergochermet.Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Nizhniy Tagil Metallurgical Combine)

BUZE, E.G.; ASTASHINA, T.P.

Change in blue and ultraviolet fluorescence of cells of ascitic Ehrlich's carcinoma in the course of mitosis. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.6:935-936 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR.

BUZEA, I., ing.

From abroad. Mec electrif agric 9 no.6:83-96 '64.

1. Research Institute for Mechanization of Agriculture.

BUZNA, L., Ing.

New agricultural machines and tractors. Nase vojsko Tech Bul 16 no.10: 32-33 O '64.

1. Enterprise of Metallic Constructions and Apparatus, Hungary.

S/262/62/000/006/020/021
I007/I207

Author Bužek Břetislav

Title PNEUMATIC ENGINE

Periodical *Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk* 42 *Silovye ustanovki* no. 6, 1962, 99, abstract 42.6 507 (Chekhosl pat., kl. 46 d, 5/05, no 97320, 15.11.60).

Text A patent has been granted for a compressed-air rotary engine consisting of three working cylinders; the eccentrics (6) rotate in both extreme cylinders (see figs. 1 and 2), while the eccentric (6') rotates in the central cylinder These eccentrics are provided with ring-shaped pistons (1,2) mounted in needle bearings (3) and (4). The extreme eccentrics are shifted with respect to the central eccentric by 180°; their width is half the width of the central eccentric. This arrangement ensures proper rotor balancing. The pistons (1), (2) turn at small angles in their rings (7) and move along the fixed, longitudinal blades (8), (9). The cross partitions (10) between the cylinders are blocked by the wedges (12) located in the groove of the housing (13) The edge of the longitudinal blade (8) is inserted in the same groove. The blades (9) are mounted in slots cut in the cylindrical section of the covers (14), (15). The blades are also held in position by means of the rods (11) The length of the segments (7) equals the wibth of each piston The oil cups (24) ensure lubrication of the bearings and cylinders. Compressed air is fed through the channels (26), (27) to the outlets (28) and (33) in the space (cavity) (29) From here air is released into the atmosphere through the hole (31) and the channels (27) and (32)

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PNEUMATIC ENGINE

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1007/1207

Opening and closing of the holes (28), (33) and (31) is done by the piston faces The engine stroke can be reversed by changing the direction of the air stream 2 figures

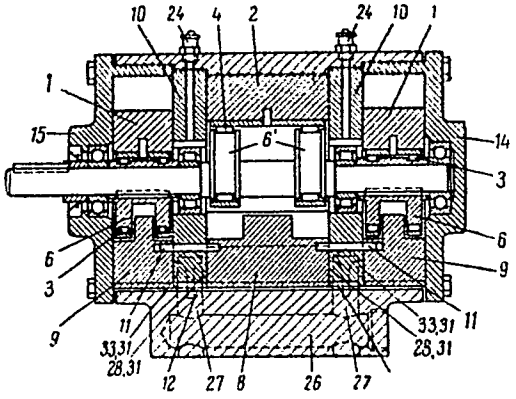

Figure 1

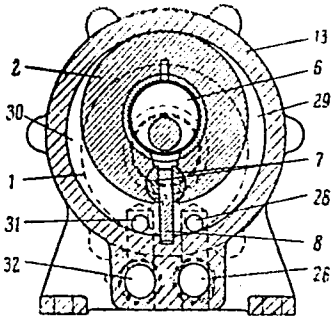

Figure 2

[Abstractor's note Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BUZEK, C.

"Paleobotanic research on a sandstone and volcanic series in the area of the Central Bohemian Highlands."

VESTNIK, ustredni ustav geologicky, Prague, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 33, No. 4, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No, 8, August 1959. Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BUZEK, C.

Central Geological Institute (Ustredni ustav geologicky), Prague

Prague, Casopis pro mineralogii a geologii, No 2, 1963, pp 126-132

"Endocarps Sparganium Trebovense N. Sp. (Sparganiaceae, Pandanales) from the Lower Tortonian in Semanin Near Ceska Trebova."

BUZEK, Cestmir

"Tertiary floras of West Siberia" by P.I.Dorofeev [Dorofeyev, P.I.]. Reviewed by Cestmir Buzek. Vest.ust.geol.39 no.2:126 Mr '64

"New data on Pleistocene floras of White Russia and the Smolensk region" by P.I.Dorofeev [Dorofeyev, P.I.]. Reviewed by Cestmir Buzek. Ibid.:126

BUZEK, Gestmir

Contribution to the knowledge of Pannonian flora in Postorna, near Breclava, Moravia. Cas min geol 7 no.3:257-259 '62.

BUZEK, Centmir

Endocarps of Sparganium trebovense n. sp. (Sparganiaceae, Pandanales) from the Lower Tortonian of the Semanin area Ceska Trebova. Cas min geol 8 no.2:126-134 Ap '63.

1. Ustredni ustav geologicky, Praha.

BUZEK, Cestmir

Complex paleobotanical research, its state and tasks in Czechoslovakia. Cas min geol 9 no.3:257-260 '64.

"What is Carpolithes rosenkjaeri Hartz?" by W. Szafer. Reviewed by Cestmir Buzek. Ibid.:266

"Paleobotanical investigations on the Miocene of southern Poland" by M. Lancucka-Srodoniowa. Reviewed by Cestmir Buzek. Ibid.:332

1. Central Geological Institute, Prague.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BUZEK, C.

Central Geological Institute (Ustredni ustav geologicky), Prague

Prague, Casopis pro mineralogii a geologii, No 3, 1964, pp 257-260

"The Present State and Tasks of Integrated Paleobotanical Investigation in Czechoslovakia."

BUZEK, Jiri

Observations of an amateur on microphotography. Cas. lek. cesk. 93 no.44:1233-1235 20 Oct 54.

1. Z laboratore detskeho odd. OUNZ v Teplicich, prednosta prim. MUDr Weigl.
(PHOTOGRAPHY, microphotography)

Bůžek, J.

15237* Testing Material of Type CrV, CrMoV, and CrWV for Fatigue at Elevated Temperatures. Zkoušení materiálu typu CrV, CrMoV a CrWV na únavu za vyšších teplot. (Czech.) J. Bůžek. *Strojírenství*, v. 5, no. 4, Apr. 1955, p. 282-285.

Chemical compositions and mechanical properties of materials tested; methods and testing equipment for bending and torsion fatigue testing. Graphs, circuit diagram, tables, photographs.

BUBEK, J.

and WEIGEL, K.

"Familial Hemolytic Anemia in a New-Born Child."

SO: Ped listy, Prague, Vol. 8 (1953), No. 3, pp. 154-155.

BUZEK, J.; STANINCOVA, V.

Use of microhematocrits in pediatrics. Cesk. pediat. 13 no.3:242-245 5 Apr 58.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze-Podoli; reditel prof. J. Trapl vedouci pediatricke casti K. Polacek.

(ERYTHROCYTES
microhematocrit technic in pediatrics (Cz))

S/137/62/000/001/097/237
A052/A101

AUTHOR: Buzek, Jan

TITLE: Fatigue strength of welded angle joints

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 16-17, abstract 1E88 ("Zvaranie", 10, no. 7, 1961, 206-208, Czech, summary in Russian, English, German)

TEXT: It is pointed out that the numerical values of σ_w of angle joints at bend testing are in the most cases unknown. The results of testing welded and non-welded joints are given. The tests were carried out at the Plant imeni V. I. Lenin in Pilsen with the purpose to prove the most effective design of joints.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

LIBANSKY, J.; BEDNAR, B.; BUZEK, J.

Sternberg cells (Reed cells) in the peripheral blood in a patient with Hodgkin's disease. Neoplasma 9 no.4:411-428 '62.

1. Institute of Haematology and Blood Transfusion, Prague; Hlava First Institute of Pathological Anatomy, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University, Prague, CSSR.
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE) (BLOOD CELLS)

Buzek, Jan, inz.

All-metal movable lumber drying kiln SHT. Drevo 18 no.8:299-300 Ag '63.

1. Zdruzenie drevarskych podnikov, Zilina.

BUZEK, J.

1

CzECHOSLOVAKIA

LIBANSKY, J; BUZEK, J.

Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion (Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuse), Prague- (for all)

Prague, Vnitrni lekarstvi, No 4, 1963, pp 396-401

"Comments on Investigations by the Leukocyte Concentrate Technique."

BUZEK, Jan, inz.

Experience in adaptation of Temp 3 television set for the AW 43-80 picture tube. Sdel tech 11 no.11:428-429 N'63.

HOBLER, Tadeusz; BUZEK, Jerzy

Theoretical Murphree efficiency analysis of bubble-cap plate rectification columns. Chemia stosow B 1 no.4:407-441 '64.

1. Institute of Chemical Engineering and Apparatus Design, of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Gliwice. Submitted April 13, 1964.

L 22509-66 EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AT6010481 (N) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0000/65/000/000/0058/0074

AUTHOR: Koutsky, Jaroslav--Koutski, Ya. (Docent, Doctor of sciences); Pokorny, Richard--Pokorny, R. (Engineer); Buzek, Jan--Buzhek, Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Properties of modified 12-per cent chromium steel type 18Cr12W2V

SOURCE: Plzen. Zavody V. I. Lenina. Vyzkumny a zkusebni ustav. Sbornik praci, v. 2, 1965, 58-74

TOPIC TAGS: steel, steel forging, chromium steel, steam turbine, gas turbine, annealing, creep, embrittlement, Young modulus, corrosion resistance /18Cr12W2V steel

ABSTRACT: The paper describes the properties of 18Cr12W2V steel intended for parts of steam and gas turbines with operating temperatures up to 600C. The discussion refers to mechanical properties at normal and elevated temperatures (creep strength, susceptibility to embrittlement after prolonged annealing, fatigue in flat bending over 180C at normal and elevated temperature, etc.), physical properties (damping, Young's modulus, etc.), and corrosion resistance. Experience with the production of forgings from this material is also described. Orig. art. has: 21 figures and 1 table. [Based on author's abstract]

[AM]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 00Jun65/ ORIG REF: 005/ SOV REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 1/1